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FLICC Cosponsors Seminars with USDA To Brief Federal Librarians on New Trends

The combination of new information technology, budget cutbacks, and privatization has brought significant changes to Federal libraries and information centers during the past year.

To help library professionals and others interested in government information keep abreast of these as well as other trends in the Federal sector, a course, "Federal Librarian Update Seminars," will be offered at the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Graduate School during the fall semester.

Cosponsored by the Federal Library and Information Center Committee (FLICC) and the USDA Graduate School, the course meets once a week on Wednesdays, September 17 through November 19, from 6 to 8:30 p.m. FLICC is an interagency committee serving Federal library and information centers worldwide.

As part of the course, recognized authorities from the three national libraries—the Library of Congress, the National Agricultural Library (NAL), and the National Library of Medicine (NLM)—and other agencies will each give a status report of information activities at their own agencies, touching on relevant issues such as optical disks, new preservation techniques, cooperative efforts in collection development, and implementation of the Office of Management and Budget's Circular A-76 on contracting out of commercial activities.

Among the topics and speakers scheduled are: **"FEDLINK Services and the Federal Library and Information Center Committee"**—FLICC/FEDLINK staff; **"Government Printing Office [GPO]"**—Donald E. Fossedal, Superintendent of Documents, GPO; **"Defense Technical Information Center [DTIC]"**—Kurt N. Molholm, administrator, DTIC; **"National Technical Information**

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Service [NTIS]"—Joseph E. Clark, deputy director, NTIS; **"National Agricultural Library"**—Pamela Q.J. Andre, chief, Information Systems Division, Keith Russell, chief, Public Services Division, and Sarah E. Thomas, chief, Technical Services Divison, NAL; **"National Library of Medicine"**—Eve-Marie Lacroix, chief, Public Services Division, and Sheldon Kotzin, chief, Bibliographic Services Division, NLM.

Other topics are: **"A-76, Contracting for Commercial Activities"**—Janet Roberson, senior management analyst, Office of Management and Budget; **"Library of Congress, Processing Services"**—Henriette D. Avram, assistant librarian for processing services, Lucia J. Rather, director for cataloging, and Robert C. Sullivan, director for acquisitions and overseas operations, Processing Services, Library of Congress; **"Library of Congress, Research Services"**—Elizabeth F. Stroup, director for general reference, Merrily A. Smith, National Preservation Program specialist, and John A. Wolter, chief, Geography and Map Division, Research Services; **"Library Automation/Microcomputers"**—FLICC/FEDLINK staff; **"National Commission on Libraries and Information Science [NCLIS]"**—Sarah G. Bishop, deputy director, NCLIS; and **"Collections Development"**—Phillip Haymond, chief, Division of Information and Library Services, Department of the Interior.

Joseph H. Howard, Director of the National Agricultural Library, USDA, and chair of the Library Technology Committee of the USDA Graduate School, has worked together with James P. Riley, executive director, FLICC, in planning for these seminars.

Federal staff designated as information managers and librarians, consultants, and others interested in the current Federal library scene—programs and issues—will find these seminars valuable. All the seminars will be held in the USDA Graduate School, 600 Maryland Avenue, S.W., Washington, DC 20024. Tuition is $150. For further information and registration procedures call (202) 447-5585.

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued weekly by the Information Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies, and allied organizations in the United States.

Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin*, Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

Bruce Tapper, Editor

Susan H. Vita Is Named Chief Of MARC Editorial Division

Susan H. Vita has been named chief of the MARC Editorial Division. At the time of the appointment, effective May 19, Ms. Vita was chief of the Cataloging in Publication Division, a position she had held for ten years.

The MARC Editorial Division is responsible for converting bibliographic and authority records into machine-readable form and maintaining those records. This responsibility includes preparing documentation governing the conversion of records through cooperative programs and monitoring that conversion.

A native of California, Ms. Vita received a bachelor of arts degree in 1964 from Holy Names College in Oakland, Calif. After further study and teaching experience, including Peace Corps service in Eastern Nigeria, she received a master's degree in library science from the University of Southern California. She also worked at Arcadia Public Library and Coopers and Lybrand Library in Los Angeles.

Ms. Vita subsequently moved to Washington, D.C., to accept a position in the Department of the Interior Library. In the seven years that she worked for the Department of the Interior she held positions in acquisitions, cataloging, reference, and serials. At the time of her appointment to the Library of Congress in 1976, she was chief of the Serials Section at the Interior Department Library.

Ms. Vita is the author of *Books on Conservation and Ecology for Youth Libraries* and *Pipeline Construction in Cold Regions: A Bibliography,* as well as numerous articles about the Library's Cataloging in Publication program, including the effects on it of publishing and new technology.

Ms. Vita is a member, in the American Library Association, of the Library and Information Technology Association and the Resources and Technical Services Division. Currently she is cochair of the Association of American Publishers/Resources and Technical Services Division Joint Committee. Ms. Vita is a member of the ISBN Advisory Board and is active in the National Information Systems Organization (Z39). She served on the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions Planning Committee for the International CIP Meeting and was chair of the Working Group for an International CIP Standard Format for the Book.

Ms. Vita is married to Francis N. Vita. They and their daughter, Giulia, live in Chevy Chase, Md.

Report from the Twenty-Third Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials

The Twenty-Third Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials (SALALM XXXI) met in West Berlin, on April 20–25, at the invitation of the Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut, Preussischer Kulturbesitz. The following report on the seminar was compiled by Mary Ellis Kahler, senior bibliographer, Hispanic Division, Library of Congress, and includes her own account and those of Lygia Maria Ballantyne, Berta Lou Clarke, Peter de la Garza, Shelley Miller, and Donald F. Wisdom.

In spite of cancellations attributable to terrorist activities, the registration by participants from Latin America, Europe, and the United States reached 120, and 20 bookdealers brought their wares for exhibition.

The opening session on April 21 was held in the Otto-Braun-Saal of the Institut complex adjoining the Staatsbibliothek, and, like it, designed by the outstanding architect Hans Scharoun. A welcoming address was given in English by Dr. Werner Knopp, president of the Stiftung Preussischer Kulturbesitz (Prussian Cultural Heritage Foundation) which encompasses the Institut and eight other autonomous cultural institutions such as libraries, museums, and research bodies in the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG). Iliana L. Sonntag, SALALM president who is from the University of California, San Diego, followed with a brief speech, delivered first in German and then in English, in which she focused on the theme she had chosen for the conference, the diverse cultural aspects of human migrations between Europe and Latin America in the 19th and 20th centuries. Mrs. Sonntag noted that as the offspring of Germans who emigrated to Argentina early in this century, she had long been conscious of the double heritage that forms the cultural background of millions of Latin Americans.

Dr. Wilhelm Stegmann, director of the Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut, welcomed the participants on behalf of the Institut and its staff. The session included the presentation of the José Toribia Medina Award for distinguished contributions in Latin American bibliography or reference works by SALALM members. Awards Panel chair Lionel V. Loroña, New York Public Library, presented this year's award to Alma T. Jordan and Barbara Comissiong, both of the University of the West Indies, St. Augustine, Trinidad, for their compilation, *The English-speaking Caribbean: A Bibliography of Bibliographies* (Boston, G. K. Hall, 1984). Two SALALM awards, each consisting of a free trip to Berlin, for the best papers on the conference theme, were won by Marie-Claire Fischer de Figueroa, Colegio de México, and Danilo Albero Vergara, of Danilo Albero Vergara/Libros Nacionales e Importados (Argentina). Before closing the session, Iliana Sonntag asked for a moment of silence in memory of Daniel Raposo Cordeiro of Syracuse University, long-time chair of SALALM's Bibliography Committee and editor of the *Bibliography of Latin American Bibliographies: Social Sciences and Humanities* (published in 1979 by the Scarecrow Press), who died February 27.

The first theme panel, "Exilio y Transcultura," on April 22, was chaired by Iliana Sonntag. Lyman Chaffee of California State University, Dominguez Hills, led off the presentations with a paper titled "Argentina: The Phenomenon of the Intellectual and Cultural Migration," in which he traced the conflict throughout Argentina's history between two value systems, one a European tradition of tolerance, the other a more restrictive nationalistic tendency marked by authoritarian government and intellectual decay. The latter trend culminated in the repression and consequent flight of intellectuals during the Perón period. Despite some intermittent breaks in more recent years, there has been a catastrophic drain of perhaps as many as 2,000,000 Argentinians who live abroad, where they have made significant contributions to science, education, the arts, and entertainment.

The next paper was by Osvaldo Bayer, an Argentine writer and political analyst exiled in Western Europe during the years of the military government. He gave a moving account of his feelings on returning to Buenos Aires after the fall of the regime, and expressed forebodings on the prospects for any really significant change in attitudes and institutions after the dissipation of the euphoria engendered by the apparent return of political democracy to Argentina.

The last paper, by Danilo Albero Vergara and Beatriz Colombi de Albero, was on the role of immigrants and emigrants in Argentina's development. Like Professor Chaffee, Mr. Vergara saw a recurring cycle of European liberalism represented by Rivadavia and Sarmiento, and an inward-looking nationalism, epitomized in the dictator Rosas and the gaucho epic Martín Fierro.

Theme panel II, "Historia Social de la Literatura Latinoamericana: Inmigración y Cultura de los Inmigrantes, 1890/1910," on Tuesday afternoon was chaired by Thomas Bremer of Jestus Liebig Universität, Giessen, FRG, who also contributed, with Eva Montoya of the Université de Toulouse, a paper on the *sainetero* Nemesio Trejo and the popular theater in the Rio de la Plata region at the turn of the century. Another facet of Platense popular culture was examined in a paper by Cristina Lisi and José Morales Saraiva,

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both of the Free University of Berlin, which described and analyzed a collection of 2,000 pamphlets in the Fondo Lehmann-Nietsche of the Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut. This representative sample of the cheap literature such as almanacs, dream books, notable crimes, commentary on current events, and popular epics, that flourished in the period 1870–1920, provides valuable insight into the interests and values of the largely immigrant population of growing cities such as Buenos Aires, Montevideo, and Rosario. Ineke Phaf of the Free University of Berlin contributed a brief paper on criminality and popular culture in the Caribbean, 1880–1930, mainly as reflected in the work of the Cuban poet Nicolas Guillen.

Theme Panel III, on April 23, centered on "European Immigrants in Latin America: A Story of Adaptation" and consisted of four papers reflecting the experiences of Europeans in Brazil. Mary Ellis Kahler of the Library of Congress served as chair. Ceres B. Birkhead of Louisiana State University, and a native of Brazil, described the gradual change in the feelings of identity among German immigrants in a paper, "Constructing a New Home in the New World: The Immigrants' Experience as Reflected in German-Brazilian Almanacs and Newspapers, 1850–1930." Early disappointments and gradual adjustments to a new nationality can be seen in these publications. Mary Ellis Kahler outlined the "Contributions of Selected European-Born Citizens and Residents of Brazil," showing the impact of many British, French, German, and other Europeans upon 19th-century Brazil. Enid D'Oyley of the University of Toronto examined the experiences and reactions of Italians in Brazil as described in the writings of Achilles Bernardi, Julio Lorenzoni, and Bernardi Mansueto in her paper, "From Nanetto Pipeta to Emilio Garrastuzu Medici, or the Triumph of the Work Ethic." The first of these authors wrote about Brazil in a Venetian dialect that survived in the New World, the second created a picture of an immigrant's life, and Mansueto was a poet who expressed the feelings of the Italian immigrants. Emilio Garrastuzu Medici, partly of Italian descent, was the President of Brazil from 1969 to 1974. A paper by Deborah Jakubs of Duke University, "Straddling the Fence No More: The Falkland/Malvinas War and its Impact on the Anglo-Argentine Identity," examined the background of these settlers and described their dilemma as the recent war forced them to decide where their allegiance should lie. A compelling question concerned the extent to which the war brought an increased willingness to assume full Argentine nationality.

On the same day, "The Waters of Babylon," Theme Panel IV, chaired by Margaret Johnson of The British Library, examined literary, artistic, and scientific contributions made by Latin Americans in Europe. Andrew Graham-Yool, editor of *South,* in "The Wild Oats they Sowed," presented a view of Latin American exiles and some of their publications. Noting that most of the recent political exiles arriving in Europe in the 1970s were members of an educated middle-class, Mr. Graham-Yool observed that expatriation led to rich literary activity. He examined what he considered the best of the publications issued by Latin Americans in exile, citing among other titles, *Controversia, La Democracia, Cuadernos de Marcha, La República* and *Testimonio Latino Americano.* Simone A. Nguyen-Dac of the Institut des Hautes Etudes de l'Amérique Latine of the University of Paris addressed the subject "Contribution of Latin American Scientists in France." She focused on the economic, cultural, and political factors behind the Latin American "brain drain" especially in the fields of biology, chemistry, physics, medicine, and engineering. She analyzed the problems of integration and assimilation of these scientist exiles in French society, as well as the transcultural exchanges arising from this migration of Latin American intellectuals. In a paper read by Iliana Sonntag, Julianne Burton of the University of California, Santa Cruz, treated "Cross-currents in Cinema from the 1890s to the 1980s," created by the movement of filmmakers from and to Europe and Latin America. While pointing to the internationalism of the film industry, the paper stressed the cinema as a medium for expressing cultural nationalism. In this perspective she reviewed the works of filmmakers such as Brazilians Alberto Cavalcanti and Glauber Rocha, Argentinian Fernando Solanas, and Luis Buñuel (exiled from Spain) in France and Mexico. The last panelist was Chilean Antonio Skármeta, a resident of Berlin since 1975, who spoke of the "Experiences of Young Latin American Writers in Germany," as seen through their writings. Mr. Skármeta enumerated the favorable conditions which Latin American writers encountered in the Federal Republic of Germany: the individual freedoms of a democratic regime, a large and interested audience, and a general sensitivity towards Third World problems. He then quoted several Latin American writers to exemplify the German character and cultural traits which were in sharp contrast with the Latin American ideal.

Mark Grover of Brigham Young University opened Theme Panel V, "Writers and Bookmen in Exile: Their Work," by noting that most of the exiles described in the papers to be presented were exiled because of war, primarily from Spain, and that all had influenced publishing in the Americas as either authors or publishers.

"B. Traven: The Intersection of Biography and Bibliography," a paper by Peter Briscoe of the University

of California, Riverside, was read by Barbara Robinson of the University of Southern California. Investigation of the life of B. Traven is inherently problematic for he was one of the most enigmatic, secretive, and dissimulating authors who has ever lived. A stateless emigré on the run, he is included in the national literatures of Germany, the United States, and Mexico. His depiction of itinerant laborers, peons, and Indians of Mexico during the *porfiriato* constitutes great art for many readers. Traven bibliography is almost as complicated as Traven biography. Because of an apparent absence of the manuscripts, the original language of some of his work is still undetermined and later editions display continuous revision and expansion. Some American versions are not translations or replicas of the German, but significantly different rewritings in English by the author. Briscoe's paper showed that the Mexican versions also contain their own distinctive revisions.

Marie-Claire Fischer de Figueroa's "La Inmigración Intelectual Española en México: Evaluación Bibliográfica" offered an appraisal of studies published to date about a distinguished group of Spanish intellectuals (academics, men of letters, artists, and professionals) who arrived in Mexico during the Spanish Civil War and early in the Franco regime. Her quantitative and qualitative evaluation pointed out various aspects of the bibliographic references. After a brief historical introduction, the types of documents in which these men's works were published were highlighted, as were the publishing bodies and the diverse fields from which these intellectuals came. Finally examined were the dates of publication of the 64 documents studied. Mexican President Lazaro Cardenas anticipated the arrival of a significant percentage of intellectuals among the Spanish immigrants of the late 1930s, and sought to welcome them and derive benefits for Mexico from their continued work.

In a preliminary search of the catalog of the Biblioteca Daniel Cosío Villegas at El Colegio de México, Marie-Claire Fischer de Figueroa identified a core of materials written by these intellectuals, using the bibliographies found therein to widen her findings to include four types of materials: reference and basic instructional books, general monographs and chapters in periodicals and books, periodicals and individual articles, and other various documents (newspaper articles were excluded). The Casa de España, later to be named El Colegio de México, the Fondo de Cultura Económica, and the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México have been major Mexican publishers of their works, ranging from general letters, narratives, and poetry to social sciences, history, anthropology, and philosophy from 1939 to 1984. This spread of dates of publication shows a continuing interest that was renewed by the death of Franco in 1975, which in fact represents a bridging back from Mexico to Spain of the culture of the displaced intellectuals.

A paper by Laurence Hallewell of Ohio State University, "The Impact of the Spanish Civil War on Latin American Publishing," was read by Mark Grover. In the first 80 years following Latin American independence, publishing in Spanish for the miniscule Latin American book trade was dominated by French firms, whose total output in 1815 was more than three times the 1,318 titles of publishers from Spain early this century. Barcelona houses began to look to Latin American trade, and from 1912 to 1917 the Spanish book trade as a whole produced almost 5,000 titles a year, a rate that was not again attained until after the Spanish Civil War. Spanish book production declined after World War I (997 titles appeared in Spain in 1921), but flourished again and became Hispanic America's chief source of books until exporting practically ceased in the 1930s.

Chile, Mexico, and Argentina strove to fill the gap, hoping to replace imports on their home markets, and to become the principal source of Spanish-language books in all Hispanic countries. All three achieved some success, but Argentina was by far the most successful. Almost as soon as the civil war began, the Buenos Aires branches of several Spanish houses began to publish in their own right, and in some cases individual Spaniards who had been working for such overseas branches decided to open their own publishing houses. The vast majority of refugees from Spain were republicans. Of the 160,000 republicans who found refuge in Mexico, some 2,440 of them were from printing trades. Pablo Neruda secured passage to Chile of some 2,000 working-class refugees from Spain, but the presence of members of the printing trade among them can only be surmised. Other less anonymous refugees who contributed to the book trade also made their way to Chile. Argentine dominance of Hispanic publishing did not last after peaking at exports of 24 million copies in 1947 and falling to less than half of this in the 1950s. Spanish book exports recovered rapidly, rising from the 1940s through the 1960s. Mexico may have benefited most from the Spanish republican diaspora.

Although Mexico's publishing never achieved the initial success enjoyed by Argentina in the 1940s, its long-term growth was, until quite recently, much more regular, continuous, and sustained. The Mexican government created the Casa de España in 1938, which in 1940 became El Colegio de México. The Spaniards' impact was perhaps most felt in the Fondo de Cultura Económica (created in 1934 by the Banco de México), which took over El Colegio de México in 1950. In 1965 personnel from the Fondo de Cultura Económica estab-

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lished Siglo XXI, which has since become one of the most respected imprints in Hispanic politically progressive publishing.

Reynaldo Ayala of San Diego State University read a paper by Francisco Bello of Libros de Hispanoamérica, entitled "Españoles en la Argentina y la Guerra Civil de 1936–1939," which analyzed the impact of the Spanish Civil War on Argentine publishers and publishing. Bello cited Domingo Buonocore's *Libreros, editores e impresores en la Argentina,* and established different periods of evolution of the Argentine book, from the second half of the 19th century to the mid-20th century, to highlight the fundamental roles of Spanish bookmen in the development of publishing in Argentina. From 1853 to the turn of the century, Spanish book dealers sold Spanish imprints not otherwise available in Argentina, but their establishments were of relatively minor importance. In the early 1900s, Argentina's urban population doubled, and one half of the population of Buenos Aires was foreign born. Under such favorable economic circumstances, press runs increased from under 500 to weekly editions of 3,000 to 5,000 to meet the new demand.

Theme Panel VI, chaired by Danilo Figueiredo of the New York Public Library took a look at the topic, "Molding of International Opinion: European Reaction to Key Latin American Events." Peter Johnson of Princeton University analyzed European press coverage of Sendero Luminoso, the Peruvian revolutionary group which has been active for over 15 years. Margaret Rouse Jones of the University of the West Indies, St. Augustine, Trinidad, also surveyed the international press to review European points of view on the 1983 Granada crisis. Both panelists emphasized the European dependence on local sources and local press coverage of these events. Mr. Johnson noted the lack of direct access to Sendero leaders, and the failure of the Peruvian government to infiltrate the group.

Danilo Figueiredo discussed the political controversy created around Cuban poet Armando Valladares, who, arrested in Cuba in 1960 and sentenced to a 31-year term, was released from jail in 1982 after the French government espoused his cause. Figueiredo showed how Valladares' condition as a political dissident of the Castro regime, the state of his health while in jail and at the time of his release from prison, and even his merit as a poet became points of debate in this political controversy. Ludwig Lauerhass, Jr., of the University of California, Los Angeles, concluded the panel with comments on the three presentations, pointing to the similarities between the cases and to the larger issues underlining them: those of national identity, and of political and social inequalities in Latin America.

On April 24 Theme Panel VII, entitled "European Immigrants as Bookdealers and Publishers in Latin America," was chaired by David Block of Cornell University. He introduced the topic with a brief history of European booksellers in Latin America from the colonial period to the mid-20th century. In New Spain the Cromberger family of Mainz and Seville held a monopoly on book sales granted by Charles V of Spain during the colonial period. As the years went by, other immigrants from Northern Europe, Spain, and Italy entered the book trade in the colonies, printing books and often selling wares other than books. In the 19th century, after independence in Latin America, the French booksellers and printers were important in the book trade.

Werner Guttentag, a German bookdealer and publisher in Bolivia, updated the topic of European immigrants in the book trade in Latin America in the 20th century by recounting his experience in Bolivia. He was born in Breslau in 1920; in 1939 he moved to Cochabamba to escape the dangers in Europe. In 1945 he founded a bookstore and lending library which became the base for his present business which has spread to La Paz and other Bolivian towns. He assembles the *Bio-bibliografía boliviana* (begun in 1962 as the *Bibliografía boliviana*). As publisher he established a prize, "Premio Novela Erich Guttentag," to encourage novelists in Bolivia. He mentioned certain dangers in his work in Bolivia, such as the assault on his home by *paramilitares,* detention in a "private prison," public burning of several books that he published, and the storming and pilfering of his bookstores and private library.

Susan Bach, a bookdealer of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, Brazil, sent a report which was read by her associate, Pedro A. Corrêa do Lago, of her experience as a German immigrant bookseller in Brazil. With a degree from Munich, she went in 1933 to Paris, where she learned the book trade. She went to Brazil on a papal visa in 1941 and learned Portuguese quickly because of her knowledge of Spanish. In 1954 she began her business, specializing in out-of-print books and eventually expanding into the sale of current books and the export of books. The Farmington Plan, the Latin American Cooperative Acquisitions Program (LACAP), and Latin American studies programs in the United States all stimulated her export sales.

Also on the conference program were four workshops. The first, covering the construction of a database index and thesaurus for Cuban materials, was led by Sara Sánchez and Graziella Cruz-Taura of the University of Miami and the Subcommittee on Cuban Bibliography. Another, on the international exchange of librarians, was chaired by Reynaldo Ayala of the Sub-

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August 11, 1986

STAFF NEWS

Child Care Center Is Focus Of New Advisory Committee

Glen A. Zimmerman, associate librarian for management, has asked the presidents of Library labor organizations to name two representatives each to serve on an advisory committee to implement a recent decision on child care for Library of Congress staff members. The committee will work with Morrigene Holcomb, Women's Program coordinator, and a child care expert to develop a survey of staff members to measure interest in a collaborative effort with the Capitol Hill Hospital to provide day care services for up to 50 children of Library staff members.

The committee will also consider and make recommendations on additional issues such as how children would be selected if there were interest in enrolling more than 50; what efforts should be undertaken to provide information about the center to Library staff members before the survey is administered; and the optimum ratio of available spaces for infants, toddlers, and preschoolers. The committee will also visit the center.

Interest in child care at the Library of Congress dates back to at least 1973, when the former Human Relations Council surveyed needs in this area. In June 1984 the joint labor-management Professional Policies and Development Committee submitted a proposal recommending establishment of a child care center for the benefit of staff members. In reviewing the report that accompanied that proposal, the Library determined that additional information was needed before an informed decision could be made.

After reviewing bids from 25 organizations, the Library engaged CSR, Inc., to provide information on possible options for employer-sponsored child care for Library of Congress staff members. The report, which was submitted in April, discussed three alternatives, including cost information and pros and cons of each. Considered were: (1) initiation of an on-site child care center for Library staff members; (2) a voucher program; and (3) a collaborative effort with a current child care provider nearby. The contractor recommended collaboration with Capitol Hill Hospital Child Care Center as the best choice.

The report and recommendations were presented by the Women's Program Office to Library management in early July, and all three options were discussed. The first two options were disapproved in favor of the CSR recommendation. There is no space available for an on-site child care center, and the costs are prohibitive. If the survey shows sufficient staff-member support for a collaborative effort with Capitol Hill Hospital, the Library will provide funds to renovate space at the facility, making an additional 50 spaces available.

Worried Well Support Group To Consider AIDS

A Worried Well Support Group will be available again in September to help concerned Library of Congress employees bring the threat of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) into perspective in their lives. The support group is a joint project of the Library's Health Services Office and the Whitman Walker Clinic of Washington, D.C.

Any Library employee who expresses an interest in the Worried Well Support Group and who has not had an AIDS or AIDS-related complex (ARC) diagnosis is eligible to participate. The support group brings together persons with common concerns: possible past or present exposure to AIDS, close friends or loved ones with AIDS, or the desire to decrease the risk of contracting AIDS.

The group facilitators will teach stress management skills, share current medical information, and provide a forum for other topics chosen by the group.

The support group consists of 10-12 members and meets for 90 minutes each Monday evening for eight weeks. Persons with questions, or who wish to participate, may call Karen Pataky, nurse practitioner, ext. 75734, between 8:30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

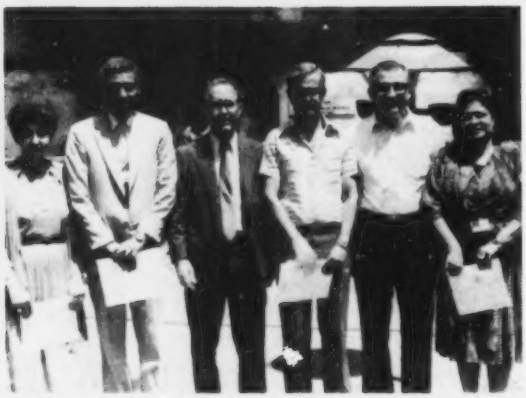
Library of Congress Poetry Recordings Are Offered at Greatly Reduced Prices

The Library of Congress Sales Shop in the Thomas Jefferson Building is continuing to hold a special sale of recordings featuring 20th-century poets reading their own poems.

These LPs are part of a series of poetry recordings issued by the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division.

Regularly priced at $8.95 each, the records are on sale for $3 each or five for $10, while supplies last. Sales can be made only in person; no mail orders accepted.

Cairo Field Office Catalogers Receive Group Award



The members of the Cataloging Section of the Cairo Field Office received a Meritorious Group Award, on June 4, for doubling their weekly productivity since the beginning of the fiscal year. At a mission-wide ceremony, William Clark, deputy chief of mission, presented the catalogers with their awards. In the photograph are: Nawal Shaheen (left), Ahmad Ramadan, William Clark, Shawky Mostafa, Costa Dadoush, and Nagat Habashy.

Conservation Office Participates In Paper Conservation Conference

Nine members of the Library of Congress Conservation Office attended the international conference, "New Directions in Paper Conservation," held in Oxford, England, April 14–18. More than 600 paper and book conservators, librarians, curators, and scientists assembled for lectures, discussions, and seminars concerning recent advances in the treatment of paper, book, and photographic materials.

Susan Page, head of the Phased Conservation Section, and Barbara Gould, senior paper conservator, presented papers titled "Phased Conservation: A Case Study at the Library of Congress" and "The Removal of Secondary Supports from Works of Art on Paper," respectively. Karen Garlick, senior paper conservator, chaired the session on "The Discoloration of Paper: Origins and Treatment."

The other staff members attending the conference were Doris Hamburg, head of the Paper Conservation Section; senior paper conservators Marian Dirda and Sylvia Rodgers; senior book conservators Barbara Meierjames and Pam Spitzmueller; and intern Sarah Bertalan.

Several of the Library conservators, while traveling before and after the conference, also visited library, museum, and private conservation laboratories in England, France, Israel, and Switzerland.

Joseph G. Whelan Retires, Was International Affairs Specialist

Joseph G. Whelan, senior specialist in international affairs, Congressional Research Service (CRS), retired May 30 after more than 40 years of Federal service.

A native of Olean, N.Y., Dr. Whelan served in the U.S. Navy for five years during World War II. He was secretary to the executive officer of the State Department's Far Eastern Commission in 1946 before resuming his college studies. He graduated with honors from Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., in 1948, and in 1959 received a Ph.D. degree from the University of Rochester, in the areas of U.S. diplomatic history and international relations.

Before his appointment to CRS, Dr. Whelan was an instructor in the History Department at the University of Rochester. He came to CRS as a social science analyst in the Foreign Affairs Division in 1952, and received several promotions before his 1972 appointment to his present position as senior specialist in international affairs.

Over the years, Dr. Whelan acquired a wealth of knowledge in Soviet bloc and international affairs, and familiarity with Congressional information needs in the foreign affairs field. He worked closely with various committees and Members of Congress, wrote numerous reports for the Congress, and is a frequent contributor to scholarly journals in his field. In addition, he is an active member of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies.

Alfred Reifman Retires After 40 Years

Alfred Reifman, senior specialist in international economics, Congressional Research Service (CRS), retired February 28 after more than 40 years of Federal service.

Mr. Reifman received A.B. and M.A. degrees in economics from the University of Michigan, graduating with honors and with distinction in mathematics and economics. During World War II he served with the U.S. Army Air Corps and the Office of Strategic Services in Europe.

Mr. Reifman's career in the field of international economic policy has involved service with the U.S. Department of State, the Council of Economic Advisers, and several Presidential commissions, as well as various assignments overseas. He helped in the development of the Marshall Plan and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

In Paris from 1961 to 1965 he was economic advisor and chairman of the 21-nation Economic Committee of the OECD which advised Western Europe, Japan, and the United States on appropriate economic policies. He also represented the United States at various international negotiations, including those of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) about trade policies and of the OECD on economic growth and balance of payments adjustments.

Mr. Reifman joined the Department of State in 1946 after his military service. He also worked at the Council of Economic Advisers from 1952 to 1953 and again from 1965 to 1967. He was a member of the Policy Planning Council of the Department of State from 1967 to 1969 and served as special assistant to the assistant secretary of state from 1969 until he joined the Library of Congress in 1972. In addition he has taught at Yale University and American University.

Mr. Reifman served in CRS with distinction, and is highly respected in his field and by his peers. Although he has retired, Mr. Reifman is still active as a consultant for CRS.

Clara M. Nearey Retires, Was Administrative Officer in CRS

Clara M. Nearey, an administrative officer in the Office of Management and Administrative Services, Congressional Research Service (CRS), retired April 25 after more than 33 years of Library service.

Mrs. Nearey came to the Library in 1952 as an assistant classification clerk in the Administrative Department. She transferred to the Administrative Office of CRS in 1954. During her tenure in CRS, Mrs. Nearey held a series of increasingly responsible positions, achieving promotion to the position she held when she retired.

In addition to numerous written commendations and notes of thanks to Mrs. Nearey for the able services she provided to CRS managers and staff over the years, she received ten Outstanding Performance Ratings (the first in 1955 and the most recent one in 1984) and two quality increases, attesting to her consistently superior performance.

Mrs. Nearey's co-workers in the Office of Management and Administrative Services held a luncheon in her honor on the day she retired. Joseph Ross, director of CRS, presented Mrs. Nearey with her retirement certificate and both a Superior Service Award and a cash award in recognition of her sustained contributions to the Congressional Research Service and the Library. In addition, she was presented with a cultured pearl necklace, a gift from her many friends and colleagues with whom she worked over the years. Because she could not thank in person all those who contributed toward her gift and to her retirement book, she asked that her thanks be expressed to all of them through this article.

Mrs. Nearey, a long-time resident of Maryland, has moved to Virginia Beach to spend her retirement years with her family.

Stephen S. Katich Dies

Stephen S. Katich, a foreign law specialist (Yugoslavia) with the European Law Division, Law Library, died on June 21 in Yugoslavia. He was 55 years old.

Mr. Katich was born in Yugoslavia in 1931 and received his primary and secondary education in that country. He attended law school at the University of Belgrade and obtained his law degree in 1957. After immigrating to the United States, he attended Columbia University from which he received a master's degree in comparative law in 1960.

His work experience in the field of law dates back to 1955 when he began his career as a legal assistant in Belgrade law offices engaged in general practice in domestic law. He was also an assistant to a professor at the University of Belgrade who taught torts, conflicts, and international transport law. In the United States Mr. Katich continued to practice law as a legal advisor in law offices involved in foreign law claims cases. He also served as a legal consultant and financial advisor for several business institutions.

Mr. Katich began work at the Library of Congress on June 1, 1981. He is survived by his sister, Mrs. Gordana Matovic, who resides in Canada.

Staff Activities

Mary Berghaus Levering, chief of the Network Division, National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS/BPH), presented the workshop, "Talking Books for Seniors," at the national conference of the National Council on the Aging, Inc., April 11, in Washington, D.C. Mrs. Levering described the major national program undertaken by NLS/BPH to meet the needs of handicapped senior citizens better. She spoke about the development of new easy-to-use playback equipment (the "Easy Machine"), special reading lists, a program handbook and videocassette introduction for

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Staff Activities *(Continued from previous page)*
professionals working with seniors, and a national public awareness campaign about "talking books for seniors."

Theodore Stanley, senior paper conservator, Conservation Office, was selected to attend a five-day workshop, "The Conservation of Japanese Prints," held June 23–27 in Oberlin, Ohio. The course offered an introduction to the history and connoisseurship of Japanese prints and essential guidelines and basic techniques for the conservation of this fragile art form.

Christopher Wright, interlibrary loan supervisor in the Loan Division, addressed a workshop of the Canadian Library Association (CLA), on the use of union catalogs, at its annual meeting in Quebec City on June 23. Speaking informally on the international nature of location information, to some 90 interlibrary loan specialists, Mr. Wright proposed that the term "union catalog" now describes a composite, supranational tool that includes not only book catalogs but also online bibliographic systems—such as OCLC and Canada's UTLAS—the catalogs of commercial document services, and many specialized local holdings lists. The "union" in this catalog represents the skills of interlibrary loan professionals whose horizons go beyond national frontiers. Mr. Wright, who is the chair of the Interlibrary Loan Committee of the American Library Association's Reference and Adult Services Division, also met with the counterpart committee of the CLA to plan an exchange of representatives between the two committees next year.

Personnel Changes

Appointment: John W. Simpson, computer operator, GS–5, Com Serv.

Temporary Appointments: Tracy K. Banks, library aid, GS–1, CRS AIS; Cynthia Evans, deck attendant, GS–2, Col Mgmt; Glenn E. Harris, library aid, GT–1, Photodup; Eric E. Hodges, clerk/messenger, GS–3, CRS C; Richard F. Nyrop, handbook production specialist, GS–12, FRD; Rinn-Sup Shinn, senior research specialist, GS–12, FRD; Robert M. Smith, deck attendant, GS–3, Ser; Rosetta L. Steward, library aid, GS–1, CRS AIS; Denetra Thompson, library aid, GS–1, Rare Bk; Kevin A. Vanzego, library aid, GS–1, FRD.

Reappointments: Ernest B. James, senior deck attendant, GS–4, Col Mgmt; Mary M. Koenig, reference librarian, GS–11, GRR; Bethel L. Roots, library aid, GS–2, CRS C; J. R. Simon, reference librarian, GS–9, GRR.

Resignations: Jeannie L. Baker, NLS/BPH; Harry R. Barnes, CRS C; James K. Davis, ASO; Kathleen M. Hanback, CRS; Benjamin E. Lay, NLS/BPH; Wilfred Lewis III, FRD; Vickie A. Lewter, NLS/BPH; Gerald Ray Lowell, CDS; Johnice Artril McKinney, Cop Acq & Proc; Cecil A. Muriel, CRS; Ronald K. Twyman, Col Mgmt.

"Sweet Things," the new ice-cream stand in the Library of Congress Cafeteria, is offering a free extra scoop of ice-cream with the purchase of the first scoop (85¢) from 2–3 p.m. during the month of August.

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committee on Library Education. The problems of matching positions, personnel, and environments were addressed. A third workshop on online catalogs was led by Jackie Dooley of the University of California, San Diego, and included European as well as North American examples. Howard Karno of Howard Karno Books and the Library/Publishers/Bookdealers Subcommittees, was in charge of a workshop on relations between librarians and bookdealers. A draft manual of guidelines for librarian-bookdealer relations prepared by Deborah Jakubs was discussed and reviewed.

Laura Gutiérrez-Witt of the University of Texas, Austin, chaired a panel in the afternoon of April 22 on the "Preservation and Sharing of Latin American Materials in Microformats in Europe and the United States." Carl Deal of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign spoke on the history and development of the Latin American Microform Project (LAMP) which began in 1975, when, inspired by other programs of the Center for Research Libraries in Chicago, 16 research libraries joined to promote the preservation of content and the sharing of Latin American materials. LAMP now has 29 members whose dues finance filming projects. LAMP meets regularly at SALALM, and suggestions for projects come from the Latin American Studies Association and other interested bodies. From 1975 to 1985 LAMP emphasized the filming of Mexican and Brazilian serial titles; the present focus is on Caribbean and Central American serials. LAMP has had a positive effect on scholarship, and its success has influenced microfilming projects in Brazil, Chile, Haiti, and Mexico.

Margaret Johnson of the British Library spoke about Latin American materials in microformat at that library. Its program aims for wide diffusion of information and preservation of the original format of filmed materials. The British Library formerly filmed only what was requested by users, with little concern for bibliographic control or duplication, but it has recently tightened control over microfilming projects through the British Library's *National Register of Microform Masters,* which includes current in-house filming and contracts outside the library. The British Library receives some serials already on microfilm, but has, at least once, returned to hard copy receipts when film quality was found to be poor. The British Library now plans to evaluate its filming priorities and coordinate filming projects with other libraries as is now the case with the Library of Congress and New York Public Library project for the filming of official gazettes.

Sabine Zehrer, Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut, spoke on the Latin American literature in microformats in her institution. Acquisition of paper copy serials is a first priority at the Institut, but microformat is often acquired because it is easier to handle in some cases, and because it can be less costly than paper copy and later binding. In 1974 the Institut decided to film its unbound and unprotected newspaper collection, and in 1978 a German research society funded equipment and staff positions for this purpose. By 1980 newspapers could be bound more inexpensively than filmed, so microfilming has became less advantageous.

Newspapers for 1975–80 at the Institut are now filmed. The Institut is binding the collection from 1980 to the present at a cost of 30 DM (approximately $15) per volume.

Ms. Zehrer pointed out that two advantages of microfilming newspapers are related to size and space: bound newspapers may be too large to loan, and microformats are easier to store.

Michel Poinard of the Université de Toulouse next told the group of a failed microfilming project at his institution. An attempt to microfiche the library's clipping file of nine daily Latin American newspapers ceased because of a lack of funds and logistical problems. The program ended with a deficit, and users could not afford the real cost of the service. Mr. Poinard cited problems of attempting such a project with part-time employees, and admitted that indexing such a collection of clippings on microfiche presented unforeseen problems of access.

Following the formal presentations, Donald Wisdom of the Library of Congress answered a query about the affordability of storing information on videodisk instead of microfilm. It is possible to transfer materials from film to disk, but the process is not yet economically feasible for most libraries. Lygia Ballantyne of the Library of Congress Field Office in Rio de Janeiro reported on that office's efforts to collect Brazilian pamphlets and similar materials in the areas of human rights, labor, new political parties, and churches. Such items are of research value and can be microfilmed and thus preserved for study by a large user group. Participants closed the session with a discussion of shared microfilming projects and the politics of control of master negatives.

The Latin American Microform Project (LAMP) met on Thursday afternoon presided over by the chair, Laura Gutiérrez-Witt of the University of Texas, Austin. She opened the session by citing the excellent work that Lee Williams of Yale University has done for many years in microfilming a wide variety of Latin American serials. Mr. Williams, who is retiring this summer, has not only been a major contributor to LAMP programs. He has also arranged the microfilming of a multitude of titles at Yale University and made the films available to research libraries.

Mrs. Gutiérrez-Witt announced that the University of Southern California is joining LAMP as the 30th

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SALALM *(Continued from p. 287)*

member of the project. Barbara J. Robinson, curator of the Iberian and Latin American collection, will serve as the new member institution's representative.

In December 1985, LAMP submitted a major grant proposal, prepared by Dan C. Hazen, to the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) for the preservation microfilming of the ministerial reports of Latin American governments from the beginning of each report through 1959. Discussion centered on funding and the current status of the proposal. LAMP, after a mail ballot, has reserved $25,000 as matching funds. On May 12 NEH approved the grant proposal, with $255,309 to be provided as an outright grant and an additional $100,000 to be made available, over a two-year period, if LAMP can secure matching funds.

LAMP's relationship with the Center for Research Libraries was the second major topic of discussion. Peter Johnson of Princeton University then presented a report on the project for the acquisition and microfilming of Haitian materials that is under the direction of Professor León-François Hoffman of Princeton. The project faces major difficulties because of destruction of filming equipment during the recent change in government.

Immediately after the opening session of LAMP, the Executive Committee met and reelected Laura Gutiérrez-Witt as chair of the project.

A showing of the motion picture *Ardiente Paciencia,* directed and written by Antonio Skármeta, was enhanced by the presence of the writer. The film itself is based upon an incident in the life of the Chilean poet, Pablo Neruda. In the afternoon of April 24 Ana Maria Cobos and Ana Lya Sater, both of the University of California, Los Angeles, presented a program of "Nueva Canción in Exile," which reflected the music of exile groups with special reference to Chile, their responses to being uprooted, and the absorption of the influences of new countries.

The local arrangements committee under Dr. Stegmann organized a round of educational and cultural events for the conference participants. These included a reception by the Institut on the evening of April 21, another sponsored by the exhibiting bookdealers on April 23, a sightseeing tour of West Berlin, visits to the Dahlem museums, and optional evenings at the Deutsches Oper and the Berlin Philharmonic. On April 25, after the conclusion of SALALM XXXI, some 35 of the participants were taken by bus on an all-day excursion to the bustling city of Braunschweig, West Germany, and to visit a research library, the famous Herzog August Bibliothek in nearby Wolfenbüttel.

The formal closing session, held in the afternoon of April 24 opened with the reports of the president, who gratefully acknowledged the contributions of seminar participants and of Charles Feinman of Northwestern University, who scheduled coverage by rapporteurs. The publishing, constitutional, and organizational work of the secretariat was reported by Suzanne Hodgman of the University of Wisconsin-Madison, and SALALM Treasurer Jane Garner of the University of Texas, Austin, gave reassurances of the healthy fiscal condition of the treasury.

The Policy, Research, and Investigation Committee presented resolutions of thanks to the Ibero-Amerkanisches Institut, host for the meeting, and to the Libraries of the University of Wisconsin-Madison, for support of the secretariat. Resolutions urging participation in OCLC's ENHANCE and UPGRADE projects and recognizing the contribution of the Library of Congress Field Office in Brazil were passed, along with an endorsement, in principle, of the Association of Research Libraries RECON project. A committee, consisting of Rafael Coutin of the University of North Carolina, Ludwig Lauerhass, and Laura Gutiérrez-Witt, was appointed to determine SALALM's level of official participation in the project. Reports were heard from the Editorial Board, which announced the status of the most current *Bibliography of Latin American Bibliographies,* a directory of subscription agents for Latin American and Caribbean serials, and an acquisitions manual now in progress. The second edition of the *Directory of Vendors of Latin American Library Materials,* edited by David Block and Howard Karno, and the *Bibliography of Commissions of Enquiry and Other Government-Sponsored Reports on the Commonwealth Caribbean, 1900–1975,* compiled by Audrey Roberts, have been published. Barbara Valk reported on the 1984 edition of *HAPI (Hispanic American Periodical Index)* and the 1980–1983 cumulation. Reports were heard from the committees on awards, finance, acquisitions, bibliography, library operations, interlibrary cooperation, and their subcommittees, and the Joint Committee on Official Publications.

The Nominating Committee announced the election of Paula Covington of Vanderbilt University as vice-president/president-elect, and of new board members, Rafael Coutin and Deborah Jakubs. The Latin American Microform Project reported on its project for the filming of Latin American material reports. It was announced that the annual book price index, recently prepared by Peter de la Garza of the Library of Congress would in the future be prepared by David Block. The Bibliography Committee will review the bibliographic notes left by Daniel Cordeiro to determine whether any of his work can be completed.

Incoming president Mina Jane Grothey of the University of New Mexico spoke briefly about next year's seminar, which will be held jointly with the Association of Caribbean University and Research Institution Libraries (ACURIL) in Miami, May 9–14, at the invitation of the University of Miami and Florida International University.

Report on the Special Libraries Association 77th Annual Conference, Boston, June 7–12

General Session I

Rosabeth Moss Kanter, the keynote speaker, set the scene for the conference theme, "Excellence in the World of Information." Dr. Kanter, professor of organization and management at the Yale University School of Management, based her presentation, "The Change Masters: Keys to Successful Innovation," on ideas which she has developed in detail in a successful book on management. Her recipe for successful mastery of change includes tuning in to the environment, discovering emerging needs, and maintaining cross-disciplinary contact with colleagues. She suggested that her audience learn to use kaleidoscopic thinking to look at problems from unexpected angles and that they allow playfulness and irreverence to add new points of view to their thinking. She advised managers to provide a clear vision for their staffs, to build coalitions with their peers, and to work through project teams to achieve their goals. Dr. Kanter emphasized the need to persevere as "everything looks like a failure in the middle." She advised her audience of managers to make everyone a hero. Only visible recognition will spur employees to do their best wherever their positions lie in the hierarchy. Dr. Kanter encouraged modern managers to stimulate the innovative capacity of their staffs and not to stifle experimentation and new ideas.

How can enterprise in the work environment be encouraged? Some of the ideas Dr. Kanter put forward were to structure jobs to include broad assignments, to grant local autonomy and functional completeness to smaller work units, and to foster a culture of pride. Employees will sense an atmosphere of empowerment in their work environment if they are given necessary information through open communication, support by their superiors by easy access, security in their positions, and a sense of team spirit. They must also be given the needed resources to accomplish their tasks. This can be achieved by decentralization so that resources are distributed where needed. Integrative cultures and structures will succeed in today's work environment whereas segmentalism with its lack of the essential power tools of information, support, and needed resources will lead to stagnation. Dr. Kanter concluded her presentation by urging her listeners to look at change as an opportunity instead of a threat.

General Session II

Julianne H. Prager, executive director of corporate technical planning and coordination, 3M Corporation, spoke on "The Creative Environment for Excellence." She used the 3M Corporation as an example of good management—employees are encouraged to look for needs, to be innovative, to champion their ideas, and to share technology. The staff uses multiple technologies to reach diverse markets. There is a strong focus on new products; 25 percent of the products being manufactured have been made for less than five years. Grass-roots innovation by the research staff is actively encouraged; 15 percent of time can be used for private unplanned invention. New product concepts arise either from a need seeking a technology, or from an available technology seeking a use. The staff shares information in technical forums which bring together scientists from different disciplines. Ms. Prager concluded her remarks by warning the audience against wrong signals. These she defined as overemphasizing budget control, time pressures, misuse of strategic planning, separating functions, and insensitivity. Although her experience was based on a manufacturing company, her ideas can be transferred to a library setting.

Visit to the Peabody Museum

Members of the Picture Division visited the Photographic Archives of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology where Melissa Banta, director of Photographic Archives, briefed them on the organization and service of the collections. The archives consist of 500,000 images devoted to archaeology and ethnology. Computerization of the 34,000 negatives, color slides, and transparencies was begun eight years ago; online computer searches can now be conducted by users of the collection. A museum-wide database is under development; this will provide access to artifacts and to the corresponding photographs. The archives is participating in cooperative projects to create standardized terminology with the Museum of the American Indian in New York and with the developing *Art and Architecture Thesaurus* sponsored by the Getty Art History Information Program.

Dan Jones, photographic archivist, spoke to the visitors about the museum's photographic conservation program. A special cold/dry storage facility has been built with the temperature maintained at 35° F and the humidity at 30 percent. Mr. Jones lamented that unlike the Library of Congress the facility does not include an antechamber where color slides could be stored for a period of time to prevent condensation on the film when it is moved from the extreme cold of the vault to the laboratory for printing. Nitrate

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negative problems are solved by rephotographing these on 35mm film. The museum produces negatives for contact prints from 35mm master positives. The museum owns 140,000 mounted photographs of ethnographic subjects taken mostly before 1930. These unique images are arranged by geographic area and by tribe. The photographic collections are growing continuously as current museum research adds photographs created in the museum's own photographic laboratory.

The William Hayes Fogg Art Museum

Helene Roberts, curator of visual collections, discussed the 700,000 photographs of works of art in the Visual Collections of the Fine Arts Library in the William Hayes Fogg Art Museum. Expert catalogers specialize in Islamic, Oriental, or other fields of art to analyze images added to the collections. These grow annually by between 20,000 and 30,000 slides and 10,000 to 15,000 photographs. There are 17 special collections of photographs; some of these are acquired on a subscription basis and are added to annually, such as the Courtauld collection, the *Corpus Photographicum* by Walter Gernsheim devoted to master drawings, and the Warburg Institute collection of photographs of medals in the British Museum.

Business Meeting of the Picture Division

The Picture Division has maintained an average membership of about 200 librarians for several years. The 1985–86 division chair, Ernest H. Robl, free-lance photographer, in his "Annual Report" lamented the fact that he could not find candidates willing to serve as officers of the Picture Division. This means that picture librarians must join one of the other divisions with similar interests (Museums, Arts and Humanities, Newspaper, or Publishing divisions) or become a roundtable within a division. A questionnaire will be sent to the members to explore these options or possibly others suggested by the group. Only one issue of *Picturescope* was published during the year; two further issues are being prepared. The magazine has 500 subscribers, but Jonathan Heller, the editor, reports that more support is needed to keep the publication viable. The association is interested in producing a fifth edition of *Picture Sources,* the primary source of information for picture researchers and librarians. The editor of the fourth edition, Mr. Robl, has already discussed plans for the updated reference book with the Special Libraries Association.

Museums, Arts and Humanities Division

Working out standards for the cataloging of rare and special materials was the topic of this division's lively program held at the Boston Athenaeum. John Lancaster, curator of special collections, Amherst College, was the first speaker. He pointed out that cataloging standards for the rare book and manuscript community are only 15 years old. As rare books are often not used for their contents, but for their physical aspects, their cataloging calls for different definitions of access points and a specially created, controlled vocabulary. Three library groups have made a major contribution to the creation of standards. These are the Independent Research Libraries Association (IRLA), the Athenaeum Group (consisting of cataloging administrators and catalogers), and the OCLC (Online Computer Library Center) Nelinet User's Group.

The Library of Congress published a guide, the *Bibliographic Description of Rare Books* in 1981, Mr. Lancaster noted. The Rare Books and Manuscripts Standards Committee (RBMS) of the American Library Association is continuing its work to achieve internal consistency of treatment. It takes approximately five years to develop a national standard. Another Library of Congress contribution to cataloging is Steven L. Hensen's *Archives, Personal Papers, and Manuscripts.* Mr. Lancaster concluded his talk by expressing his satisfaction with the progress made up to this point.

Alan Degutis, head of Cataloging Services at the American Antiquarian Society, described several cooperative cataloging projects under way today. These include the North American Imprints Program which encompasses U.S. and Canadian imprints up to 1800, and the *Eighteenth-Century Short Title Catalog* of English books which uses an enhanced MARC format. Records based on this project will be available through RLIN (Research Libraries Information Network) in the summer of 1986. The speaker discussed the problems encountered when American and British records were compared. The British rule interpretation was quite different from the American, which led to this shared cataloging project being reevaluated and authority control being made stricter. Additional cooperative ventures include the American Newspaper Project using OCLC, *American Broadsides to 1830,* and *American Engravings through 1820* (a continuation of the compilations by Stauffer and Fielding) which will result in a machine-readable database and a printed publication. The American Antiquarian Society is also participating in NACO (Name Authority Co-op) contributing 17th-, 18th-, and 19th-century American names according to Library of Congress standards, and in a catalog, *American Children's Books,* 1821–1876. All of these different bibliographic projects have forced

paricipants to adhere more closely to standards and to exchange ideas and experiences.

Barbara Orbach, cataloger in the Prints and Photographs Division (P&P) of the Library of Congress, spoke on implementing standards for picture cataloging. The division has made great progress in recent years in making the transition from open browsing files or collections accessed by searching manual card files. Pictures are described on three levels depending on their value as artifacts or as purveyors of information: some receive individual cataloging, others are cataloged as collections, and some collections are broken down into subunits. Finding aids and indexes are used to refine access to groups of images. One powerful means of achieving this is through images stored on videodisk and interpreted by captions on a microcomputer—a procedure currently being experimented with in P&P. In developing picture cataloging standards, the division has opted for library standards because these are compatible with the library setting in which the picture research is performed and facilitates sharing of cataloging information.

Cataloging is accomplished with the aid of several tools developed or adapted to be used with pictures. These include *AACR 2* and a supplement compiled by Elisabeth Betz Parker, *Graphic Materials: Rules for Describing Original Items and Historical Collections* (1982). The MARC format for visual materials is adhered to in coding records for input into the Library's online catalog and for distribution to other institutions. The Library of Congress Name Authority File and Library of Congress Subject Headings are used as bases for providing access to proper names. Two important guides are under production and will be published by the end of the year. These are *Library of Congress Thesaurus for Graphic Materials: Topical Terms for Subject Access,* compiled by Elisabeth Betz Parker, and *Terms for Genre and Physical Characteristics of Graphic Materials,* compiled by Helena Zinkham.

The usefulness of sharing cataloging conventions has become increasingly important now that the first picture cataloging records are available on the MUMS database. The breadth of the visual collections of the Library enables P&P staff members to develop tools and procedures that may be useful to other institutions holding graphic collections. The research on photographers, printers, publishers, and named subjects can be shared through library networks and picture catalogers. Researchers will also profit from cooperation between institutions holding large quantities of graphic materials in many different formats.

The whole field of efficient access to images is in a very exciting stage of development. The many recent initiatives for cooperation and sharing of professional concerns have helped to move forward the work of implementing standards for picture cataloging.

After the presentations SLA members were given guided tours of the five floors of the Boston Athenaeum. The hushed atmosphere of this private library founded in 1807 gave the visitors a glimpse of an exclusive literary haven removed from the noisy world beyond its door.

Picture Division Panel

"Quality in Picture Collections" was the theme of the panel in which Donald D. Flescher, marine biologist, National Marine Fisheries Service, was the first speaker. He described his work in conducting a salt water fish census on the Atlantic coast from New England to Florida. Documentary photography with precise record keeping and scientific analysis of each subject formed the basis for the census. The fish life collection was started in the late 1970s and has resulted in a National Library of Fish Slides. Mr. Flescher used color slides in showing how each fish is photographed separately. These fish "portraits" allow scientists to analyze the total fish population on the east coast of the United States by counting the frequency of appearance of each species.

Tina Schwinder, photography editor for *Horticulture* magazine, was the second panelist. She discussed the necessity to ensure that all photographs used by the magazine are botanically correct because the publication caters to a very specialized audience. Illustrations of plants are always identified by common name as well as botanical name. Many of the photographs of individual plants or private gardens are taken by assignment. Before the magazine goes to press, all picture captions are double-checked. Color photocopies are sent to the owners of the plants or gardens so that each plant can be identified by name and location. The magazine purchases only one-time rights to photographs. It is important to return color slides to the photographers because the liability for loss is $1,500 per slide.

The third panelist, Lynn Pierce, works for Photosynthesis, a freelance picture research agency. The firm accepts assignments from publishers in many different fields. Some images must be located in historic or archival collections, others must be found through contacts with modern research institutions, commercial agencies, or individual photographers. The speaker emphasized the record-keeping difficulties in tracing pictures—sometimes 1,000 photographs are received within a week for different assignments. The speaker looked forward to a wider availability of videodisk catalogs for picture research covering many different subject fields.

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Meetings and Events Around the Library

Tuesday, August 19

☐ "Romanians in America: History, Background, Accomplishments," Eugenia Uşeriu, Shared Cataloging Division. Special Interest Group on Ethnic Resources. LC Professional Association. Room LM 642, 12:10 p.m. **For members and staff.**

Thursday, August 21

☐ Chinese music performed by David Mingyue Liang. American Folklife Center Outdoor Noontime Concert Series. Neptune Plaza.

☐ "The Scholarly Atmosphere at the Library of Congress," discussion. Support Group for Active Scholars. LC Professional Association. Room LM 642, 12:10 p.m. **For members and staff.**

Thursday, August 28

☐ Discussion of the *Histories* of Herodotus continues. Great Books Study Group. Room LM 642, 12:10 p.m. **For members and staff.**

Events are open to the public unless otherwise specified.

Special Libraries *(Continued from p. 291)*

Visit to the Northeast Document Conservation Center

Art and picture librarians in the Museums, Arts and Humanities Division/Picture Divison toured the Paper Conservation Laboratory in the Northeast Document Conservation Center, Andover, Mass., and observed conservators working on architectural drawings by Frank Lloyd Wright, and a badly damaged poster of the Statue of Liberty. The paper conservators discussed the steps they follow before any work on an artifact is begun. The treatment of a drawing is always discussed with a client in order to decide how thorough the process of cleaning and repair should be.

The Microform Services department was in the process of filming brittle 19th-century American trade books from Brown University. The volumes were not guillotined but carefully photographed under glass so that the original volumes could be returned to the owner's custody. The quality of the microfilm image is carefully checked for optimum readability.

The Photographic Copying Service was producing interpositives from deteriorating nitrate negatives. The interpositives are used to produce new stable negatives on modern safety film.

In the Conservation Bookbindery the visitors were shown township record books which had been carefully restored without losing their 18th-century bindings. Other volumes had been rebound in modern leather bindings but in a style corresponding to the period of their creation. The use of phase boxes for books that were too fragile to be handled was also demonstrated.

The Northeast Document Conservation Center is a non-profit institution which accepted assignments from 300 different clients last year. It also provides disaster assistance to libraries that suffer water or fire damage.

Visit to Lowell National Historical Park

The tour group saw an interesting slide show on the development of Lowell, Mass., as a 19th-century industrial center. Heavy rain prevented most participants from touring the park and historic preservation district.

Exhibits at the Conference

Of special interest to picture librarians were exhibitors showing archival preservation materials for visual collections, and companies specializing in color microfiche. A photographic archive based on digitized images which can be viewed on an image station was a new commercial development in the picture field.

The many museums in and around Boston offered an added attraction during the conference. The Boston Museum of Fine Arts had a splendid exhibition, "The Bostonians: Painters of an Elegant Age, 1870–1930." This gave conference attendees a welcome introduction to an earlier Boston in which members of high society had their portraits and activities painted by many of the important painters of the school of American Impressionism.

—Renata V. Shaw

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